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SILK CULTURE.

On the qualities and preparations of Raw Silk, chiefly compiled from the Essays of Mr D'HOMERGUE.

Silk directly from the reel is called raw silk, on account of its being in an unmanufactured state.

There are three qualities of raw silk, graduated according to their different degrees of fineness. While in that shape and until they have undergone the operations that are to fit them for the loom, they are called first, second, and third, beginning with the finest. They assume other names as soon as they have been prepared and made fit to be used by the manufacturer. Then they have ceased to be called single, organzine, and tram silk, according to their different degrees of firmness and the manner in which they have been passed through a certain machine called a mill.

Singles, or as it is termed in French, *le poil*, that is to say *hair silk*, are made of the first quality of raw silk, consequently the finest, as the name sufficiently implies. They are made of a single thread or fibre.

Organzine is the next in firmness; it is employed in weaving to make the warp of those stuffs that are made entirely of silk.

Tram silk is the coarest of the three, and is used for the wool (filling) of silk stuffs.

Of the three qualities of raw silk, of which those different threads are made, the second, that which makes organzine, is the most in demand. The silk I have extracted (says Mr D'Homergue,) from American cocoons, is of that quality. In performing those operations, I have, for the first time discovered the superior fineness of the American silk, by finding, to my great astonishment, that it required a much greater quantity of threads to produce the different qualities of raw silk above mentioned, than the cocoons of Europe. Singles or hair silk, made of the same number of threads, or fibres, as in Italy or France, would be almost impalpable and entirely unfit for use. This supremacy will give to the American raw silk a great advantage over all others.

Raw silk (continues the same writer,) is an article of commerce of great value to the countries that produce it. Great Britain imports it for the use of her manufactures from Bengal, China, Turkey and Italy, to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, or $7,772,000 annually, and France imports it to the amount of 100,000,000 francs, or $18,750,000, and makes it herself to the amount of between three and four millions of dollars more.

Mr Comstock, in his practical treatise on the culture of silk, (a work which I would earnestly recommend to the perusal of every adventurer in the silk business,) concludes his article on raw silk thus:

There are, then, six different kinds of silk extracted from the cocoons by processes of various kinds, or which differ more or less from each other in the manner of using them; and all of which require not only skill and dexterity, but knowledge acquired by long practice. I shall recapitulate them in their order, according to their degrees of fineness.

1. Silk of the finest quality, or singles.
2. Silk of the second quality, or organzine.
3. Silk of the third quality, or tram silk.
4. Sewing silk of the first and second quality.
5. Cordonnet, or twist of do.
6. Feloselle, or floss silk.

The following articles, on the preparation of silk from the above mentioned "Treatise," by Mr Comstock, are adapted to proceedings upon a large scale; but they may be easily reduced to such small proportions as may be required in domestic operations.

CLEANSING SILK.

Though cleansing silk comes more appropriately within the province of the manufacturer than the culturist, yet, as the manufacture of sewing silk and twist may be profitably connected with the growing, we subjoin the method by which it is cleansed and prepared for dyeing.

Silk, as left by the worm, contains certain impurities which must be separated from it, especially when it is intended for particular kinds of fabrics. Yellow silk contains gum, coloring matter, wax, and an oil similar to the essential oils of many vegetables. White silk also contains gum, wax, and an oil slightly tinged with coloring matter, resembling the liquid in the chrysalis of the worm. By chemical experiments it has been ascertained that the amount of gum is from 23 to 24 per cent. It is dry, friable, and, when pulverized, of a yellowish red color — soluble in water. The coloring matter is resinous, but exists in a very small proportion — supposed to be from 1-58th to 1-60th per cent. The wax is hard, but brittle, and slightly colored. Its proportion is one half per cent. These substances affect the whiteness and flexibility of silk, and the process by which they are extracted is called "cleansing silk." It is also varied according to the nature and kind of the article for which it is designed.

These processes are called "ungumming," "sulphuring," and "aluming." Silk also intended to remain white, is boiled and gummed, while that intended for dyeing is boiled, but left ungummed, on the supposition that the gum has some affinity for the coloring matter with which it is to be incorporated.

UNGUMMING SILK.

The silk, intended for white, is made up into hanks by running a thread around each hank, containing a number of skeins tied together. The hanks are then untied, and several of them bound together in a bundle of convenient size. This is done that the silk may be handled without becoming entangled. The silk is then prepared for ungumming, which is done by putting it in strong soap suds. For every hundred pounds of silk take thirty pounds of soap and dissolve it in water. Cutting it into small slices will facilitate its solution. Some dyers consider fifteen pounds of soap sufficient, and think more injures the lustre of the silk.

After the soap is dissolved the kettle is filled up with fresh water, and placed over a moderate fire until it rises to the highest possible degree short of boiling heat — for should it boil it would injure the silk by making it flossy. When the bath, or suds, is ready, the hanks of silk are immersed in it, or such parts of them as the capacity of the kettle will admit, and suffered to remain until it is freed from the gum, which is determined by the whiteness and flexibility of the silk. This operation is repeated until all the parts of the hank have been immersed. After the hanks have been ungummed, the soap and water is wrung out of them, and they are next to undergo a process which is called bagging.

BAGGING SILK.

To bag silk, bags of strong coarse linen are prepared. They are about fifteen inches wide, and four or five feet long, and closed at the ends, with one side left open. These bags are filled with hanks of silk, laid in lengthwise, and sewed up with strong thread. These bags are put into a bath, or suds, prepared in the same manner, and with the same proportions as the former, and boiled for fifteen or twenty minutes. When the suds begins to boil over it must be checked by throwing in a little cold water. While it is boiling it must be stirred often to bring up to the surface such bags as are at the bottom of the kettle, or it will be liable to be burned. It will also produce more uniformity in boiling. This operation, it will be remembered, is to be performed when the silk is to be left white.

Silk intended for dyeing is boiled in the same manner, with this difference: the silk is continued boiling three or four hours, and the kettle occasionally filled up with water. For common colors, twenty, instead of thirty pounds are used in making the suds; but if intended to be dyed blue, iron gray, or other colors, thirty pounds is used.

After the silk is supposed to be thoroughly boiled, the bags are carefully taken out of the kettle, opened, and the silk examined. If any part remains unboiled, it must be put in and boiled again. This is ascertained by the yellow, and a certain kind of slime on such parts as have not been boiled.

A more simple method of ungumming silk, has long been practised in Connecticut, and it will doubtless answer every purpose, provided measures are taken to prevent its becoming entangled. This method is to merely boil the silk in water saturated with a small quantity of soft soap, or the lie of common wood ashes.

SULPHURING SILK.

When it is desirable to give silk a peculiar

firmness, it is fumigated with brimstone. This process is called sulphuring, and is thus performed:— A high studded room or garret, without a fire place, but with doors and windows which may be thrown open at pleasure for ventilation, is chosen for the operation. The skeins of silk are hung on poles suspended from above cords, at the height of seven or eight feet from the floor. For every hundred pounds of silk, a pound and a half, or two pounds of roll brimstone is procured, placed in a chafing dish, and set on fire. The doors and windows are then closed, as are also all crevices through which the fumes of the brimstone might escape. In this situation it is left for twelve or fifteen hours, generally through one night, when the doors and windows are opened. When the room is sufficiently ventilated to admit of going into it, the silk is taken down. The process is sometimes repeated on silk designed for some uses, particularly azure whites.

ALUMING SILK.

When silk is to be dyed, it sometimes undergoes a process which is called "aluming," which is thus performed. A solution of alum water is first prepared by dissolving forty or fifty pounds of alum, in forty or fifty buckets full of water, or in about the proportion of a pound to a bucket full of water. The alum is dissolved in hot water, and then poured into the tub, or other vessel containing the cold water. In doing this, care must be taken to stir it briskly, so that it may mix; otherwise the coldness of the water might produce a crystalization or congelation, as it is termed by dyers.

The skeins of silk, after being washed and freed of the soap by beetling are strung together by a cord, care being taken that the hanks be not too much rolled up, or folded one upon another, and steeped in the alum of water, for eight or ten hours. They are then washed and wrung with the hands over the tub, that the alum water may not be lost. They are then raised in clean water and beetled again when necessary.

In aluming silk, especial care must be taken, that the skeins are not put into the alum water until it is cold, as a warm solution would destroy the lustre of the silk. When large quantities are alumed, it will be necessary to replenish the water with alum occasionally, or the solution will become too weak, to sufficiently saturate the silk.

In performing this process, particular care should be taken, that the alum used be of the best quality. It is often combined with iron, which renders it worthless for the dyer. It is however easily detected by dissolving a small piece of it in distilled or rain water, and adding a few drops of a solution of prussiate of potash. If it be a combination of alum and iron, a blue precipitate will immediately take place.— *Silk Worm.*

THE HOUSEWIFE.— A good housewife is one of the first blessings in the economy of life. What we mean by *good* is, that she possesses those qualifications, and exercises them, which are essential to the good order and economy of a family, the tidy appearance, good manners, and respectability of the children, and the comfort and enjoyment of the domestic circle. She should understand, practically every branch of household duty, so as to be able to perform it on an emergency —and these emergencies are liable to occur to all — and at all times be able to superintend and direct. Depend upon it, men put a great value upon the housewife qualifications of their partners, after marriage, however little they may weigh with them before; and there is nothing which tends more to mar the felicities of married life, than a recklessness or want of knowledge, in the new house-keeper, of the duties which belong to her station. We admire beauty and order, and system, in every thing, and we admire good fare. If these are found in their dwellings, and are seasoned with good nature and good sense, men will seek for their chief enjoyment at home,— they will love their home and their partners, and strive to reciprocate the kind offices of duty and affection. Mothers that study the welfare of their daughters, will not fail to instruct them in the qualifications of married life; and daughters that appreciate the value of these qualifications will not fail to acquire them. To aid them in doing this, we shall occasionally make some extracts that we deem in point, and perhaps proffer some hints of our own, particularly in the art and mystery of cooking; not that we would discourage epicurism, but that we think there is great room for improvement, both as regard comfort and economy, in the fashion or practice of the day. "A fundamental error in domestic life, of very serious extent," says the authority which we are about to quote, "involving no less the comfort than the health of the family, arises from the ignorance or mistaken notions, of the mistress of the house upon the subjects of diet and cookery." We begin with the following extracts.

"BOILING.—Put your meat into cold water, in the proportion of about a quart of water to a pound of meat: it should be covered with water during the whole process of boiling, but not drowned in it; the less water, provided the meat be covered with it, the more savory will be the meat, and the better will be the broth.

"When the pot is coming to a boil, there will always, from the cleanest meat and clearest water, rise a scum to the top of it, proceeding partly from the water; this must be carefully taken off as soon as it rises. When you have skimmed well, put in some cold water when it will throw up the rest of the scum.

"The water should be heated gradually, according to the thickness, &c. of the article boiled, For instance, a leg of mutton of ten pounds weight should be placed over a moderate fire, which will gradually make the water hot, without causing it to boil, for about 40 minutes; if the water boils much sooner, the meat will be hardened, and shrink up as if it was scorched; by keeping the water a certain time heating, without boiling, the fibres of the meat are dilated and it yields a quantity of scum, which must be taken off as soon as it rises. Water never becomes any hotter than boiling heat, 212°, though it boil ever so hard, if the steam or vapor can escape.

"Two mutton chops were covered with cold water; one boiled a gallop, while the other simmered very gently for three quarters of an hour; the chop which was slowly simmered was decidedly superior to that which was boiled; it was much tenderer, mere juicy, and much flavored. The liquor which boiled fast was in like proportion more savory, and when cold had much more fat on its surface. This explains why quick boiling renders meat hard, &c., because its juices are extracted in a greater degree.

"The old rule of 15 minutes to a pound of meat, from the time boiling commences, we think rather too little; the slower it boils, the tenderer, the plumper, and whiter it will be.

[These rules apply particularly to dried codfish. To have this well cooked, the water should not be suffered to boil, but merely to simmer.]

"Let the covers of your boiling pots fit close, in order to prevent the escape of the nutritive matter, which must then remain either in the meat or broth; and the smoke is prevented from insinuating itself under the edge of the lid, and so giving the meat a bad taste.

"If you let meat or poultry remain in the water after it is done enough, it will become sodden and lose its flavor."—*Cook's Own Book.*

TO BOIL A HAM.— Put in as little water as will answer, regulate the fire so that it may be an hour in coming to the boiling point,— let it boil two hours moderately; then take it out without a fork, and plunge it into cold water. When cold take off the skin, and garnish it for table. The cold water fixes the juices in the meat, which consequently renders it finer and better flavored.

DESTRUCTION OF TREES.— The severity of the winter, or rather the alternation of warm days to start the sap and of cold ones to freeze it, has been very destructive to all kinds of fruit and forest trees. Very few peach trees survive and almost all the old black mazard cherry trees in this town have been killed. We lament to see some beautiful Catalpas and Horse Chestnuts, which have been reared with great care, also destroyed. Many apple trees have died, and although these trees appeared fresh in the bark, and for a time gave evidence of vitality, yet there has not been sap enough left to sustain them. In examining some healthy looking trees which are dead, the other day, the bark was found whole and externally sound, but severed from the body of the tree. The bark seemed to have lost its adhesion and the sap, consequently cease to circulate.

The Chinese and White Mulberry trees have fared no better than other trees. In examining a large field of the Morus Multicaulis the other day, which had one year's growth from cuttings, put out last spring, they were found killed down to the roots. But shoots were putting out rapidly at the roots and leaves forming. The quick growth of the plant will furnish abundance of food by the last of June for Silkworms. These plants will this year get some weeks more hard wood than they did last year, and thus be enabled to endure the next winter without serious injury. Some trees of two or three years growth, averaging from four to six feet in height, appear to be vigorous and unimpaired, except at the extremity of the limbs.

We are informed the White Mulberry has been killed extensively in the towns beyond the Connecticut Valley; and we notice ourselves that the winter has been equally destructive of native, as of the Chinese Mulberry in Northampton. In relation to the destruction of trees experienced individuals say that the severity of the winter is not so fatal, as the occasional mild days which occur in January and February. These cause the sap to flow up, and a sudden change of temperature congeals it, burst off the bark and exposes the sensibilities of the tree to fatal rupture. The capriciousness of our climate, after all, renders it a matter of entire uncertainty, what trees will, or what will not, survive our winters.—*Northampton Cour.*

PLASTERING CORN.—The following experiment, performed many years ago by John Taylor, of Virginia, suggests a practice which may be adopted at the present season with great propriety by almost every farmer:

"Sowed twenty-three bushels of plaster on twenty-three acres of corn, in a large field. Ploughed in part immediately, harrowed in part, and left part on the surface ten days before it was worked in. The corn was four inches high. The weather moist. There was no difference between the three divisions. The seed of the whole field had been rolled in plaster. These twenty-three acres exceeded the adjoining corn 25 per cent; its blades and tops also dried sooner."—*Gen. Farm.*

BEES.—The Vermont Farmer recommends the following method for securing bees when swarming:

Procure one or two hemlock bushes, four or five feet high, and fasten them in the ground as you do bean poles, so as to stand firm, with all their boughs on, within a rod or two of the bee-house, and nearly in front of it. When they swarm, your bees will almost invariably alight on these, where they can be managed without the least trouble, and the whole business finished in a very few minutes. Very often by rubbing upon it a little low balm, you can make the swarm attach itself to just what limb you please. We have ourselves tried this year after year with perfect success.

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.—There is a complaint frequently made by those who purchase their garden and other seeds, that they do not grow; and hence it is inferred that unripe and inferior seeds are put up to increase the sales, and consequently the profits of the gardener and the seedsman. This inference may in some cases possibly be correct; but that it is so in all cases where seeds do not grow, is evidently wrong; for no fact is more clearly ascertained, than that good seeds do not always germinate. Two things are indispensable to the germination of seeds—heat and moisture; if either of these is absent, the process must be suspended. It follows as a necessary consequence, that seeds planted so deep that the rays of the sun cannot influence them must remain in a state unfavorable to their growth; and if planted in a soil where there is warmth but no moisture, the same result will ensue. Some seeds have a coating so hard that they rarely grow under ordinary circumstances. The man who should condemn his locust seed because they did not grow, when planted without preparation, would only manifest his ignorance: by pouring boiling water upon them, and allowing them to stand 48 hours, he would find that most of them would germinate. The germination of beet seed is much accelerated and rendered more certain by the application of water nearly at the scalding heat, and allowing them to remain in it for twelve hours.

The application of the above principle may assist J. D. in determining the cause of his failure in germinating the mangel wurtzel. Our experience in the cultivation of this root has not been very extensive, but perfectly satisfactory, and we have found no more difficulty than in growing the common beet. In sowing it we have rarely had a seed fail, and we have hitherto purchased of the seedsmen. In all possible cases, however, farmers should raise their own seeds; they can then choose their favorite varieties, and be certain of their kind and quality. The saving of seeds requires but little time or labor, and frequently prevents serious trouble and loss.—*Gen. Farm.*

DOMESTIC.—A boat passed up the canal yesterday freighted with Durham cattle of both sexes, direct from England. The male was in fine order, and well calculated from the perfection of his form and the mildness of his age, to challenge the admiration of the farmer. We understand they are destined for Cincinnati, which is another evidence of the enlightened views of the Ohio farmers.—*Rahway (N. J.) Republican.*

THE GREAT CHESTNUT TREE near mount Etna, is perhaps one of the most extraordinary trees in the world. It is called "The Chesnut Tree of a Hundred Horses," from the following traditionary tale. Joan of Arragon, when she visited Mount Etna, was attended by her principal nobility, when a heavy shower obliged them to take refuge under the tree, the immense branches of which sheltered the whole party. According to the account given of it by Mr Howel, this chesnut tree is 150 feet in circumference, and although quite hollow within, the verdure of the branches is not affected; for this species of tree, like the willow and some others, depend upon its bark for subsistence. The cavity of this enormous tree is so extensive, that a house has been built in it, and the inhabitants have an oven therein, where they dry nuts, chesnuts, almonds, &c., of which they make conserves; but, as these thoughtless people often get fuel from the tree that shelters them, it is feared that this natural curiosity will be destroyed by those whom it protects.—*French paper.*

BRITISH MANUFACTORIES.—A good deal was published some three or four years ago, touching the wretched condition of the laborers in these great establishments of industry. A committee was instituted by Parliament to inquire into their condition on the spot. The investigation appears to have been conducted with care and fidelity. The result of the inquiry was that the condition of the operators of all ages was far from being miserable. Their labor is higher than that of the cultivators of the soil. Adults earn per day from 3s 6d to 6s 6d sterling, and some more. Their employment is not unfavorable to health or longevity.

Another fact of great importance is announced —"that improvements in machinery invariably increase at one and the same time the profits of the mill owner and the wages of the workmen." With this improved machinery, the manufacturer can afford to pay his workmen a higher price.

(From the Genessee Farmer.)

MANGEL WURTZEL.

MR TUCKER—This root has attracted much attention here for the last two years, and its value as an article of food for stock, as well as the great quantity which may be produced from an acre of ground, has induced many farmers to experiment upon its culture. These experiments, however, have been upon a small scale, and the result in most cases a total failure. Many now regard it as an uncertain crop, and the chances of success so small, that I fear they will abandon it altogether. But I hope the experiments of the present year will be more successful, and redeem the character of the crop. It is true we have had but little success with this crop, but I am of the opinion that if rightly managed, it may be as successfully cultivated as the potato. As with other crops, a bad season may destroy it, but a good soil and right preparation of the seed are indispensable to success. In 1834 a friend sent me a few seeds, the first I had ever seen. These seeds were thoroughly soaked at the time he sent them, and I so situated that I was obliged to defer planting them a day or two longer, so that they must have been in soak four or five days before planting. They vegetated quickly, and were up in three days. In the fall I gathered them and fed them to cows. They devoured them so greedily that I was induced to try them again the following season. I accordingly prepared some ground, and towards the last of May I planted the seed dry. The result was, on one eighth of an acre which I planted I never could find half a dozen plants. I shall try the experiment again the present season, with seed thoroughly soaked, and covered half an inch in depth with finely pulverized earth.

Yours, &c., E.

East Bloomfield, May 12, 1836.

THE CROPS.—Grass, in our immediate vicinity, is in very good condition. The late rains have given it a rapid growth. One individual, at least, has already commenced haying. Rye, too we are informed, looks favorably. In Ware, we learn that the grass is yet light; not so much rain has fallen there as here. If they do not have immediate wet weather, it is feared that the crop will be small.—*Hamp. Gaz., June* 15.

THE CANAL.—Two boats arrived here from New Haven on Friday evening last, one freighted with thirty tons, and the other with twenty. They left, on return, Monday. We understand that the repairs in the canal are now completed, and that, extraordinaries excepted, there will be no more interruption to navigation. A meeting of the new canal company is notified to be held at New Haven next week, for the purpose of organization and the transaction of other business. We hope to see a good business done on this "ditch" yet, notwithstanding all the sneers that have been cast upon it, if the muskrats natural, and those in human shape, will let it alone.—*Ib.*

A chemist of the city of Durham has lately discovered, by accident, that the sting (venom) of a wasp or bee is an acid which will yield to an application of powerful alkali.

The fly has destroyed the wheat crop in this section of the country. Fields which looked very well a few weeks ago, will not be worth the cutting.

The rye bids fair for an average crop. The corn looks very badly. Owing to the drouth about the time of planting, it did not come up; and the continued rain for eighteen days, which succeeded, caused the replanting in many instances to rot in the ground.—*Muncy (Pa.) Telegraph, June* 11.

Col. Rees, of Florida, owner of a plantation which was devastated by the Indians, is said to have lost $140,000—being the greatest loss sustained by any individual in the Territory.

MR HALE—The following account of the income and expenditure of a farmer, in England, in 1835, may be worthy the attention of some of your readers, as it shows a state of depression, in the agricultural interest of England, which bears a strong contrast with the present success of every kind of manufacturing industry in that kingdom.

Account of income and expenditure on a farm in Suffolk, in the parish of Dalinghoo. The farm consists of 110 acres, of which 20 are pasture—22 1-2 kept in wheat—22 1-2 barley—11 1-4 clover—11 1-4 beans and peas, and 22 1-2 fallow. Stock, 6 cows, 8 oxen, 5 horses, and 20 sheep.

INCOME.

Pasture, keeping cows which yield in butter and cheese in summer,	£30 0 0
" keeping sheep which yield in wool and lambs,	20 0 0
Wheat fields 22 1-2 acres, 628 bushels, at 5s a bushel,	157 0 0
Barley fields 22 1-2 acres, 900 bushels, at 3s a bushel,	135 0 0
Clover fields 11 1-4 acres, keeping cows which yield in butter, &c. in winter,	30 0 0
" " Horses which do work of land, income	0 0 0
Beans and peas 11 1-4 acres, produce goes to horses and seed,	0 0 0
Fallow land 22 1-2 acres, turnips, fed by sheep,	0 0 0
Pigs and Poultry give an income of	15 0 0
Oxen improve £1 each in growth and fat,	8 0 0
Apples and small fruit,	6 0 0
Whole income,	£401 0 0

EXPENDITURE.

Rent £150 0 0		£150 0 0
Labor, 4 men constantly, at £30 a year each,		120 0 0
" 1 boy " 15 "		15 0 0
" 1 man extra at harvest 5 5		5 0 0
" 6 or 8 women and children at weeding corn and making hay, women at 6d and children at 4d a day,		15 0 0
(All the laborers feed themselves.)		
Rates—Poor rates,	£32 0 0	
Surveyors,	4 0 0	
Church,	5 5 0	
Tythes,	31 0 0	
		72 0 0
Oil cakes for feed of bullocks, 5000 lb. at £4		20 0 0
Manure purchased, 57 tons, at 3s6d a ton,		9 9 6
Tradesmen's bills for ploughs, wagons, gates, harnesses and various repairs,		50 0 0
Seed wheat, 22 1-2 acres, 3 bushels an acre,		16 11 6
" barley, 22 1-2 " 3 " an acre,		10 2 6
Capital in stock for farm and in utensils neecssary to carry it on £1000—interest 5 per cent,		50 0 0
Whole expenditure,		£533 14 6
Income	£401 0 0	
Balance,	132 14 6	
		533 14 6

In the foregoing account the whole income of the farm is given, in the produce, on the credit side; that is, all that the farm produces, and not the amount sold after the living of Mr T——, the lessee, and his family, is taken out. The lessee then sustains a loss of £132 14 1 a year, besides the support of his family. On the debit side no charge is made for the services of Mr T— himself, wife or sons, in superintending or working the farm. One son is employed in this all his time, and another occasionally. Mr T. is a steady and judicious man, and well acquainted with farming. He possesses some property and contrives to make up his losses in farming by the business of a drover.

The above rent, viz. £150 for 110 acres, is £1 36 an acre, which gives a value of £27 an acre, at 5 per cent, or £45 an acre at 3 per cent. The owner of the land receives the £130 clear per annum. Now if we take 3 per cent stock at par. this income is equal to that which would be received from £4300 purchase in stock; while the tenant loses £132 14 6 a year, besides the time spent by himself and family in the management of the farm, for which he receives no equivalent, except the use of the house, which is worth £35 a year. I give the above facts without comment, leaving it for others to account for the subversion of the old relations of *prices* which they indicate. —*Bost. Pat.*

We copy some interesting suggestions to-day on the cultivation of *Strawberries* from the essay of an English gentleman in this country.— *Newark Daily Adv.*

STRAWBERRIES—BARREN AND BEARING.

This fruit is certainly quite as fine here, as in England. We have the real Hautbois — that Queen among strawberries — of which very few people in this country have eaten, for the fruit which is so called by many gardeners, is not the true Hautbois, although it be a little like it in perfume. What is in general thought to be Hautbois is nothing more than the Alpine, a small light red strawberry, which falls from the stem as easily as the raspberry does; the real Hautbois, however, does not ripen well in the upper part of the state of New York.

Independently of the slight approach to the perfume of the Hautbois, the Alpine plant resembles it in the shape and peculiarity of leaf, which is deep green, glossy and crimped. In fact, the leaves of both are exactly alike excepting in size the true Hautbois being twice as large as the Alpine. The flowers of the latter are very different, the male and female flowers are on separate plants. The female blossoms can easily be distinguished from the others; the former appeared like a green turf, with small yellow dots around the base of the circumference. The male flowers are studded with stamens, about a third of an inch long, having little yellow heads filled with the farina.

The fact is so settled and certain, respecting the sexes of plants, that it is almost absurd to enter into any argument about it; yet so much ignorance and carelessness prevail among the cultivators of strawberries, that the knowledge which men of science have obtained is of no avail. I once heard a gentleman say that his strawberry plants always bore fruit and that no care was taken to observe the due proportion of barren and bearing blossoms! This person was a botanist — a closet botanist — one who used to pick up flowers in the fields, in woods, in the crevices of rocks, and had plants sent to him from abroad! He would talk for hours on the subject, and was in full correspondence with the learned of Europe! He knew of the difference, to be sure, but he insisted that nature regulated all this matter and never left any thing to chance.

We frequently hear of beds which blossom freely and yet never bear fruit; ignorant people attribute the failure to frost, to a too rich or a too poor soil; and in fact a hundred reasons are given for the loss of frutt. "My soil is not suited to strawberries," said a gentleman one day to Dr Bentley, "and I am compelled very reluctantly to give up the pleasure of raising them. I have tried various positions for their location, and have made experiments with different kinds of manure, to no purpose. I have tried to raise them on rich sandy loam and on poor land, but if I get a crop one season, they disappear in the second. Nay, so unsuited is my soil to their nature, that those runners which crept under a fence into a rich border of my garden, from a neighbor's bed, which always bore abundantly, never even made a show of fruiting. You can look at them now, they are not quite out of blossom."

Dr Bentley examined the plants — they were all males. He then went to the neighbor's garden, and saw there, likewise, that there were very few bearing plants. "You will not have many strawberries this year," said the Doctor to the gardener.

"Oh! you are mistaken," said the latter, "There was the greatest show of blossoms I ever saw, and there has been no frost to hurt them."

"Well — take my word for it, my friend," said the Doctor, that this bed will not give you six quarts of strawberries this year, and if you do not weed out all the plants that bear these blossoms" — pulling up some male blossoms — "and fill in the vacancies with plants of this kind"—shewing him the female blossom —"you will have no fruit at all next summer."

The man sneered at the Doctor — he had but few strawberries, as was predicted, and the next summer, about the time that he expected the fruit to set, not seeing any, he dug up the bed and made a new one!

A strawberry bed never will fail in any kind of soil, if the proportion of bearing and unbearing plants be as one of the latter to ten of the former. Excess of rain or drought, cold or heat, may injure the size and flavor of the berries, but strawberries there will be great numbers, if not of good quality.

You may recollect when school boys, that for two successive years we had no strawberries in what we called our own little garden. We thought we had "killed them with kindness," as we were constantly working among them and keeping them free from weeds. The plants grew well and blossomed well, but they did not reward our care, for they gave us no fruit. I now know that all the plants must have been of one kind.

Mr Thorn sent to a gentleman in Burlington for some plants of the Higbee strawberry. They arrived in good order after a fine August rain of two days, and the next May they were all in flower—but there was not a female plant among them. Two or three runners had been set apart by themselves to give runners for a new bed: from these

runners, which happened to be all males, the plants which were sent to Mr Thorn had been taken. Mr Thorn did not find out the cause of his misfortune until our good Doctor saw the blossoms; of course the whole bed had to be dug up. If they had been female plants, it would have only been necessary to take up every tenth plant and deposite a barren plant in its place.

The male plants of certain kinds of strawberries are more apt to send out runners, than the female. For instance: in the Higbee, the male plants would soon cover the bed with their runners to the exclusion of the females, whereas in the real, dark brown Hautbois, the female plants are strongest and completely occupy the ground.

The best plan therefore is to have a few plants of both sexes in different places, that a proper proportion of each may be taken to make a new bed. This precaution is necessary with the Hautbois, because there is no difference in the shape of the leaf, and of course we never could tell the male from the female, unless the plant were in blossom. But in the Higbee, or large solid preserving strawberry, the case is different, the latter being rounder, fallen, thicker, of a paler green, more cramped, and less glossy. A practiced eye can tell the difference between them immediately.

One reason why the Chili strawberry is said to be a "*she bearer,*" is because the barren plants soon predominate. But if one steady course be pursued, there will be no trouble with the cultivation of any of those strawberries which have male and female blossoms in different plants.

A strawberry bed, well managed, must never have a single runner in it. The plants should be fourteen inches apart each way, if in a private garden; but if the fruit be for sale, then they should be ten inches apart in one direction, and three feet in the other, so as to allow the hand plough to be used between the rows. This hand plough will save a great deal of labor, as three men, (horses will not do) will turn over more ground, and more effectually, in one hour than these three men could do in twelve with the spade.

When the first season is over, Dr. Bentley, with a garden tool, called a half moon cutter, has all the dead and broken leaves, as well as the runners cut off close to the plant. The hand-plough is then used, and thus the plants have time to recover from the tugging, and pulling, and trampling which they have undergone during the period of yielding fruit.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

The feeding of horses is a thing which for the most part is indifferently attended to in this country, and indeed the *system of feeding* which has been adopted, is but ill calculated to preserve these noble animals in full health and unimpaired in strength and vigor of body. With many planters and farmers, nothing but corn and oats, in the whole grain are doled out from one end of the year to the other. Now these are each highly nutritious and excellent substances, and well calculated to sustain horses under long continued and laborious work, but then are they not too both too heating to the blood, and too difficult of digestion to be given without change during the whole year? Would it not be better, putting the saving out of question, to reduce those grains to something like digestible substances. Whether the horse be fed upon corn or oats, in the whole grain, they necessarily void a large portion of them in precisely the same state in which they are received into his stomach. This fact is too well established to be denied at this late day, and hence it follows that all portions of grains which are eaten by the horse and not digested, serve but to irritate the coat of his stomach, inflame his blood, and, by necessary consequences, disease the whole system. The health of a man's family is very properly said to be dependent as much upon his cook as upon any other earthly agent, whether referable to physical or atmospheric causes. Writers upon human health invariably recommend plainness of diet, moderation of eating, exercise, and general temperance, and the substances which are most earnestly commended to favor, are those which afford the most bland nutrition, and which are easiest of conversion into chyle. If these recommendations hold good with respect to human diet, we would ask are not the same general laws of nature applicable to the horse? If man lives luxuriantly and feeds upon high seasoned and luscious food, the chances are as ten to one against him that he will get the gout, or some inflammatory disease; and if he feeds upon substances difficult of digestion, he is just as sure to be visited with that worse than pestilent distemper — the dyspepsia. Ah! but would you compare the horse to man? we think we hear some one ask; and lest our motives may be mistaken, we will take the liberty of replying to the query in advance of its being solemnly put on us. We do not compare the horse to the man, but we hold it as of a truth which admits not of contradiction — that all the alimentary substances, to be profitable to the stomach of either man or horse, should be not only nutritious and bland, but should be eaten in that state in which it is best calculated to undergo the digestive process. Mastication does much to prepare the food of the horse for that operation; but the evidences which are afforded by the substances voided by this animal, incontestably show that it fails most lamentably in the performance of this highly necessary work. In England where the management of stock generally, and particularly of the horse, is reduced to a matter of science, but few intelligent feeders think of giving food to that animal in an uncrushed state; nor do they confine them to grain feeding alone, and for the assigned reason, that it is too *heating*. Potatoes and ruta baga form a part of the feed of studs of most English country gentlemen; by which means they keep their horses in better health; the occasional feeding with roots serving to open their bowels, cool their blood, determine the secretions to the surface, render the skin loose, and the hair silky and healthy. We have said that independently of the saving which is thus effected, the other reasons are sufficient to justify a resort to practice, and we would ask are not the melioration with the animal to which we have just alluded, sufficient of itself, to make it an object worthy of every consideration? We think it is, and should be rejoiced to find that our suggestions were improved upon by American horse owners, for we honestly believe that infinite good both to the master and beast would inevitably result from it.— *Farmer and Gardener.*

The ladies of Barre have formed a "social-knitting-sewing-braiding-palm-leaf-benevolent-society."

PRESERVING BUTTER.— Believing that butter may be kept sweet and good in our climate, almost any length of time, if properly manufactured, and well taken care of, in order to test the validity of this opinion, we had two pots put down one in June, and the other in August, 1834, and on probing them with a tryer, while penning this article, the butter is found perfectly sweet, and seems to retain most of its original flavor and freshness. We design to send both pots to Boston next fall, with a view of having its mode of manufacture, and method of preservation, judged of by the butter tasters of that notable city.

In the manufacturing process, no water is permitted to come in contact with the cream or butter — because it is believed that water and particularly soft water, dissipates much of the fine flavor that gives to butter its high value. The Orange co. Dairy Women say, "give us good hard water and we will make good butter," for the reason, probably, that it abstracts less of the aroma from the butter than soft water. The temperature of the cream may be regulated by cold or hot water put into a tub, in which the churn may be plunged. If the cream is clean, it needs no washing; and if the butter is dirty, water will not clean it.

Nothing but good well pulverized salt is used in preserving the butter; this is all mixed, and all dissolved, in the mass, before the butter has its second, thorough, and final working with the butter ladle, and which is not finished till all the buttermilk is expelled.

To avoid all taint from the butter vessels, and the better to exclude it from the air, which soon injures it, the butter is packed close in clean stone jars, and when nearly filled, is covered with a strong brine, rendered pure by previous boiling, skimming and settling. In 20 months this brine has been twice renewed, on the appearance of a film upon the surface of the old pickle. To preserve butter, air and water, and heat above 65 or 70 degrees, are to be guarded against as much as possible. The brine upon the surface does not penetrate the mass, nor while sweet taint it; but it thoroughly excludes the air.— *Cultivator.*

Raising Ducks and Turkeys.— In the Agriculturist of last year appeared two articles, one on the best mode of raising ducks, and the other on turkeys. Two seasons have since passed away, and the writer of this has been enabled to test the efficacy of those directions; and in every instance that has come under his knowledge, they have been attended with perfect success. The directions for raising ducks were to feed them on animal food and keep them dry. Individuals who have adopted this plan, have sent to our markets from 500 to 700 ducks of the finest kinds, and they have had no diseases among them, and found no difficulty in raising them.

Two or three individuals who tried the experiments of driving their turkeys, when young to a distance from the house, where the greatest number of insects are found, and feeding and housing them in the manner directed in the Agriculturist, have stated, that they have raised from one hundred to three hundred turkeys, and have pronounced it to be a method, which of all others they believe best calculated to be attended with success. — *Southern Agriculturist.*

The Ohio and Chesapeake Canal gave way at Georgetown on Thursday. Damages $30,000.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1836.

FARMERS' WORK.

The Season.—The prospects of the season are not very flattering at present, but we hope the apprehensions of some, who prophecy nothing but evil, may not be realized to the extent of their forebodings. It is true that Indian corn has a dismal appearance, where it has appeared at all, and that some kinds of garden seeds have rotted in this vicinity without germinating. The southern papers give us lamentable stories of blighted crops and blasted hopes. We might fill our paper with details of this kind, but shall present only a few brief extracts from them.

The Philadelphia Price Current of the 11th inst. states that the wheat crop in the interior of that State has sustained great injury, and in some places been nearly destroyed by the Fly. The prospect is also quite unfavorable for an average crop of Rye and Corn. In some sections the grub worm has been very destructive. The National Gazette asserts as follows:

A letter from Reading, dated June 7th, says, "It has now rained with us fifteen days, but as to its benefiting the crops, particularly the wheat it is all idle. I am now confident there will not be a quarter crop in Berks county."

A second letter says: "The wheat crop is daily becoming worse and worse; the ravages of the fly are very great."

A third letter of the 3d of June, written by a person a few miles out from Reading, in Berks county, states, that "in that neighborhood some farmers are ploughing up their wheat fields — some pasturing them, and others manuring them, and many purchasing wheat for seed for the ensuing crop."

From Bucks, Montgomery, Lehigh, Northampton, Lancaster, Lebanon, York, Cumberland, and other adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, throughout Maryland, not only in the fertile western counties but all Lower Maryland, both shores of the bay — throughout the rich wheat raising districts of Western Virginia, and in Lower Virginia, south of the James river, the same calamity is to be deplored. What the prospect is in Lower Virginia, between James river and Potomac, we are not informed.

The Muncy Telegraph of June 11th says "The fly has destroyed the wheat crop in this section of the country. Fields which looked very well a few weeks ago, will not be worth the cutting. The rye bids fair for an average crop. The corn looks very bad. Owing to the drought about the time of planting, it did not come up, and the continued rain for eighteen days which succeeded, caused the replanting, in many instances to rot in the ground."

Accounts similar to the above are received from every section of the Union, and though we hope that fear has magnified both existing and prospective evils, there must be cause for every provident farmer to make the most of every method of providing food for man and beast before we are overtaken by another long and inclement winter. If our grain crops fall essentially short, we fear there is no adequate resource but from importation, but food for cattle may yet be obtained, and roots such as ruta baga and turnips, may, with the common blessings of Providence be raised in such quantities as to banish want from the habitations of the industrious cultivator.

Among the substitutes for hay which have been found useful, Indian corn is probably to be preferred to any other. An *Address to the Essex Agricultural Society* by the late Col. Pickering contains the following remarks upon this subject:

"Every farmer knows how eagerly cattle devour the entire plant of Indian corn in its green state; and land in good condition will produce heavy crops of it. Some years ago, just when the ears were in the milk, I cut close to the ground the plants growing on a measured space, equal as I judged to the average product of the whole piece; and found that, at the same rate, an acre would yield twelve tons of green fodder; probably a richer and more nourishing food than any other known to the husbandman. And this quantity was the growth of less than four months."

* * * "It has appeared to me that the sort called sweet corn, yields stalks of richer juice than the common yellow corn. It is also more disposed to multiply suckers, an additional recommendation to it, when planted to be cut in a green state for horses and cattle, and especially for milch cows, and the time of planting may be so regulated as to furnish supplies of food just when the pastures usually fail. I am inclined to doubt whether any other green food will afford butter of equal excellence."

Col. Pickering recommended planting northern corn in preference to southern corn, when fodder is the object. He observed that "the green stalks of our northern corn are incomparably sweeter than those of the Southern States, at least when both sorts are grown in the North."

Corn intended for fodder may be sowed, either broad cast or in drills. The former is the least trouble, the latter will give the greatest produce, and leave the soil in the best order. If the land on which you propose to raise your corn is mowing, or pasture, fresh ploughed for the purpose, broad cast sowing will be best, as the sod after being turned over should not be disturbed, and there will not, probably, be much to apprehend from weeds. If you sow broad cast, from 3 to 3 1-2 bushels to an acre are recommended, though some say a large quantity will be still better. If in drills you will run light furrows about three feet asunder, three or four inches deep, and drop the seed corn in the furrows about as thick as peas are sown for field cultivation. The seed may be covered with the plough; and a harrow drawn lengthwise of the furrows followed by a roller (if you have one) or perhaps your harrow turned bottom upwards for want of a roller will complete the planting.

"*Honor to whom honor*," &c.— At a recent Convention of the Whig party at Utica, Hon. JESSE BUEL, so well known for his labors in the cause of Agriculture and Domestic Improvement, was nominated for the office of *Governor*.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, June 18, 1836.

A meeting was held at 11 o'clock. A letter was read announcing a donation of a painting, from John J. Low, Esq for the decoration of the hall.

On motion of Mr Walker, it was voted that the thanks of the Society be presented to John J. Low, Esq. for a valuable donation of a painting, representing fruits, in an elegant frame, and that the same be suspended in the Society's Hall.

Various kinds of melon seeds were received and distributed, being forwarded by the Rev. Mr Pierpont from Constantinople. Adjourned for two weeks.

FRUITS.

From the President, E. Vose, Esq. very fine specimens of Early Virginia and Royal Scarlet Strawberries.

Very large and fine Keen's Seedling, from Thomas Hastings, East Cambridge. Also, Keen's Seedling, large and handsome, from J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton. Royal Scarlet's from Hovey & Co.

For the Committee,

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

(For the New England Farmer.)

MR FESSENDEN:— In conversation with a friend, a short time since, he observed that when a boy he lived in the country with his grandmother, who as an article of domestic economy was always supplied with a sugar made from the juice of apples. He was only able to state the fact, the process he knew nothing about. Would any of your readers be so kind as to inform me whether anything of that sort is made nowadays and the method of procuring it and as an offset I will give him the following recipe for making a first rate writing ink.

Take 8 lbs. of ground logwood, 4 lbs. pulverized nut galls, 2 1-2 lbs. copperas, 1-2 lb. gum arabic; put the whole into a copper kettle, add 12 galls. of pure rain or river water, 4 galls. of first rate cider vinegar; let the whole remain over the fire two hours. But be very careful not to let it boil; you may then pour the contents of the kettle into a tub or any open vessel and stir it two or three times a day and it is fit for use. If it should not be thick enough you may add a little more but not too much; if you do the ink will not flow easy, as the coarse particles may be suspended and clog the pen.

N. B. Many persons suppose that ink should look black the moment it is written with, but not so, the ink should be of a blue black at first and turn darker in a day or two because as it dries, it absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere, which gives it a proper color.

Yours, E. T.

NEW MODEL FOR RAILROADS.—We have lately seen a new model for Railroads, invented by R. H. Eddy, Esq. to prevent the obstructions which now interrupt their operations in the shape of snow, &c. It consists of stone uprights, sunk six feet in the ground, and projecting two feet out, on which rest jointed timbers for the rails to run on. These timbers are preserved from any lateral pressure by oak braces morticed into them. The rails are to be secured in a different manner from that at present employed, by which the wheel may have several inches width of rim, and thus there be no fear of running off the track. The railroad, thus elevated two feet from the surface of the earth, will be free from snow, and cattle cannot walk between the rails. This plan appears to be perfectly feasible.—*Daily Herald.*

An Englishman has just erected, on the river Theiss, in Hungary, a mill in the form of a colossal man — the head being the dwelling house, the eyes the windows, the nose the chimney, and the machinery in the body, driven by a stream of water in a canal, in the form of an immense bottle emptying into his mouth.— *Daily Times.*

A fire was raging, at the last accounts, in the woods of Searsburgh, Vermont, and was spreading towards Wilmington. Three dwelling houses, a barn, two saw mills, and two bridges, had already been consumed in its progress.— *Ib.*

The editor of the Pawtucket Chronicle has had a mess of green peas, and he talks of it as forming a new era in his life.— *Ib.*

Mansfield Coal Mines.—There are two mines in Mansfield, near the junction of the Taunton Rail Road, with the Boston and Providence Rail Road, on both of which works are now in progress, which will soon test their productiveness. Coal of a very good quality has been taken from both. One of them, belonging to the Mansfield Coal Company, has been explored to a depth of more than twenty feet from the surface, the vein descending at a rate of about one foot in four. On the other mine on which works have been commenced by the Massachusetts Mining Company, a perpendicular shaft has been sunk, which strikes a vein of coal at a depth of about 20 feet. Twenty or thirty ton of coal have been already raised. On this mine a steam engine is employed, which is worked by coal from the mine, and it operates well. We learn from a gentloman who has visited both mines, that the prospects are highly flattering. He has favored us with specimens of coal from each of the mines.—*Boston Patriot.*

BRIGHTON MARKET,—Monday, June 21, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market 258 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen 20 Cows and Calves 530 Sheep and Lambs, and 175 Swine. A few Beef Cattle and the Swine have been before reported.

Prices. Beef Cattle.—Higher prices were obtained for a like quality, and better Cattle were at marker than any we noticed last week. We quote a few extra and verS fine at 8 25 a 8 50; 1st quality 7 50 a 8; second quality 6 75 a 7 25; third quality 6 a 6 50.

Working Oxen.—We were not informed the price of any sale·

Cows and Calves—Sales at $15, 19, 23, 27 50, 30 and 35.

Sheep and Lambs—Lots were sold at 2 25, 2 50, 2 67, 2 75 and $3.

Swine—Several lots large Hogs, more than half Barrows, sold at 6, 6 1-4, and 6 1-2; selected at 6 1-2 and 7 1-2. At retail, 7, and 7 1-2; small Shoats 8 and 9.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET,

Wednesday, June 22, 1836.

Green Peas, 2,00 per bushel. Turnips, 8 to 10 cts. per bunch. Cucumbers, 2,00 to 3,00 per dozen. Lettuce, 3 to 4 cts. per head. Radishes, 3 to 4 cts. per bunch. Onions, 3 to 6 cts. per bunch. Rhubarb, 4 to 5 cts. per pound. Asparagus, 6 to 8 cts. per bunch. Strawberries, 2s3 to 3s per box. Gooseberries, 1s to 20 cts. p2r box. A few Cherries at market.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Farmer's Library in 3 volumes, consisting of the American Gardener, by Thos. G. Fessenden, the American Orchardist, by William Kenrick, and the Complete Farmer, by Thos. G. Fessenden. These are bound to match, at $3 for the set, or will be sold separately for $1 each volume.

Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manure, 1,00.

Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry, new edition, a work of great value, price 1,25.

The American Farrier, price 75 cts.

Mrs Child's Frugal Housewife, 50 cts.

Kenrick's American Silk Grower's Guide, 42 cts.

Cobb's Silk Manual, 50 cts.

Comstock's do. 50 cts.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees.

M'Mahon's American Gardener.

Loudon's Complete Works.

And will be supplied to order any work upon subjects connected with Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Ecenomy.

June 22.

COCOONS WANTED,

The proprietors of the New England Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, are ready to purchase Silk Cocoons in any quantity for which the highest market price will be paid. June 22.

MILLET SEED.

For sale, a few bushels of very superior Millet Seed, at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market st.

June 22.

BIRD SEEDS.

For sale at the New England Seed Store. Canary Seed, Rape Seed, Hemp Seed and maw Seed for sick birds.

Jude 22.

HEMP SEED.

Just received, 100 bushels prime and fresh Hemp Seed, which will be sold low, at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston. June 1.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a Farm in Bedford, County of Middlesex, 17 miles from Boston and 10 from Lowell, containing 104 acres including about 15 acres covered with a valuable growth of wood which has been preserved with great care for the last 20 years, the garden contains about 3 acres under the highest cultivation and is furnished with a great variety of flowers and shrubs which have been collected at much labor and expense; attached to the garden is a Green House filled with thrifty bearing Grape Vines, and choice and valuable plants which will be sold or not as the purchaser may choose. The Farm is under good cultivation and together with the Garden is stocked with the choicest Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Plums, Strawberries of various kinds, Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c &c., which the present owner has spared no expence in obtaining. The Farm is bounded on the west by Concord River, which is well supplied with fish, and the country around abounds with game, making it a desirable retreat to the gentleman who is fond of fishing or shooting.

Possession will be given on the 1st April next—for terms, which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber in Boston or at the Farm. JAMES VILA.

NATIVE FOREST TREES.

The subscriber will furnish the following kinds of Native Forest Trees from the vicinity of Bangor, Maine, and ship them carefully, according to orders, viz.: Silver Firs, (from 2 to 3 feet high); Elms, (from 5 to 25 feet); Rock Maples, (from 5 to 25 feet); Mountain Ash, (from 5 to 25 feet); Spruce, Sumachs, Pines, and Cedars, Red Cherry, Sugar Plums, and Junipers. Also Seed of the above trees furnished in their season. Any orders addressed to the subscriber. Seedsman at Bangor, or left at Geo. C. Barrett's New England Seed Store Boston, will meet with prompt attention.

Bangor, May 2, 1836. WM. B. HARLOW.

PHINNEY CORN.

For sale, a few bushels of this superior Early Corn, recommended in the current volume of the New England Farmer, by Capt. Daniel Chandler. Price $3 per bushel. May 18.

SPLENDID DAHLIA ROOTS.

Just received from the Lancaster Gardens, a fine assortment of splendid Dahlia Roots. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

60 ACRES

Of the best land in Roxbury, for sale, situated on Brush Hill Turnpike, about 4 miles from the city, near Grove Hall, together with all the buildings thereon, comprising a convenient dwelling house, 2 barns, one of which has a cellar, and is capable of holding 100 tons of hay, with an inexhaustible well of soft water contiguous—a mill house—corn barn, sheds, &c.—large, valuable orchards of inoculated fruit trees of all kinds,—a nursery of young trees—gooseberries, currants, &c. The land is well adapted to the growth of the Mulberry and is accessible by two roads. For further particulars enquire of Charles McIntire, No. 5, Exchange street, Boston, or of the subscriber on the premises.

THOS. H. DARLING.

Roxbury, May 23d, 1836.

JAMES MANN,

Preserver of Birds and Quadrupeds, at the stopping place of the Boston and Worcester Cars, Winships' Nurseries, Brighton.

Orders or subjects for preservation directed as above, and left at the Rail Road Depot, will be forwarded with despatch and promptly attended to. Skins of Foreign Birds and rare Animals purchased.

Canary Birds for sale—superior songsters.

June 15.

ST HELENA POTATOES.

100 bushels of the above superior Potatoes for sale at the New England Farmer office, for 30 cts. per bushel.

June 8. tf*

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Just published and for sale by Tuttle, Weeks & Dennett, School street, and at the Farmer Office, Terrible Tractoration and other Poems, by Christopher Caustic, M. D., and member of no less than Nineteen very learned Societies. Third American Edition.

April 27.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins.	barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	bushel	1 75	2 12
Beef, mess,	barrel	11 50	11 75
Cargo, No. 1,	"	9 50	11 00
prime,	"	7 00	7 50
Beeswax, (American)	pound	26	28
Butter store, No. 1	"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	"	10	12
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	54	60
southern, geese,	"	54	60
Flax, American,	"	9	15
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 00	3 15
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	7 00	7 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 00	7 37
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 00	7 12
Alexandria,	"	7 12	7 25
Grain, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	97	99
southern flat yellow	"	86	90
white,	"	78	80
Rye, northern,	"	1 00	
Barley,	"	53	55
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	55	56
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	20 00	24 00
hard pressed,	"	21 00	25 00
Honey,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	11	13
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	15	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	14	15
Leather, s'aughter, sole,	"	18	20
do. upper,	"	22	24
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 15	1 18
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		2 50	2 75
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	25 50	25 50
Navy, mess	"		
bone, middlings, scarce,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	
Red Top,	"	40	44
Red Clover, northern,	pound	11	12
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel	3 00	
Tallow, tried,	lb.	9	10
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	70	75
American, full blood, washed,	"	60	70
do. 3-4ths do.	"	60	65
do. 1-2 do.	"	50	58
do. 1-4 and common	"	45	55
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	60	65
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,	"	55	60
Northern pulled. 2d do.	"	45	48
Northern pulled. 3d do.	"	30	35
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	12	14
southern, and western,	"	12	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	
Poultry,	"	11	15
Butter, (tub)	"	17	22
lump	"	18	25
Eggs,	dozen	15	18
Potatoes,	bushel	45	50
Cider,	barrel	2 50	2 75

ADVERTISEMENT,

The subscriber, resident in the city of Rochester, Monroe County in the State of New York, will attend to the collection of Mortgages, or any general land business in the County of Monroe. Persons wishing to buy Farms in that fertile region, will find it for their interest to call on him as he has many Farms for sale. WILLIAM ATKINSON,

Land Broker, No. 27, Exchange street.

Reference to Col. Joseph May,
Edward Cruft,
Samuel May, Esq'rs.

Rochester, N. Y. March 5. 3m.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A valuable root for the table when young, and for Cattle when fully grown; very productive. 2 to 2 1-2 lbs. will seed an acre. For sale at the Seed Store, 51 and 52, North Market street. may 25

MISCELLANY.

(Extract from a Poem by S. G. Goodrich.)

THE OUTCAST.

Nature became my idol; wood,
Wave, wilderness, I loved them all;
I loved the forest and the solitude,
That brooded o'er the waterfall.
I loved the Autumn winds that flew
Between the swaying boughs at night,
And from their whispers fondly drew
Wild woven dreams of fond delight.
I loved the stars and musing sought
To read them in their depths of blue—
My fancy spread her sail of thought,
And o'er that sea of azure flew,
Hovering in those blest paths afar
The wheeling planets seemed to trace,
My spirit found some islet-star,
And chose it for its dwelling place
I loved the morn, and ere the lay
Of plaintive meadow lark began,
'Mid dewy shrubs I tore my way,
Up the wild crag where waters ran.
I listened to the babbling tide,
And thought of Childhood's merry morn,
I listened to the bird that tried
Prelusive airs, amid the thorn,
And then I went upon my way;
Yet ere the sunrise kissed my cheek,
I stood upon the forehead gray
Of some lone mountain's dizzy peak.
A ruddy light was on the hill,
But shadows in the valley slept;
A white mist rested o'er the rill,
And shivering leaves with tear-drops wept.
The sun came up, and nature woke,
As from a deep and sweet repose;
From every bush soft music broke,
And blue wreaths from each chimney rose.
From the green vale that lay below,
Full many a carol met the ear;
The boy that drove the teeming cow,
And sung or whistled in his cheer;
The dog that by his master's side,
Made the lone copse with echoes ring;
The mill that whirling in the tide,
Seemed with a droning voice to sing;
The lowing herd, the bleating flock,
And many a far off murmuring wheel;
Each sent its music up the rock,
And woke my bosom's echoing peal.

And thus my early hours went o'er:
Each scene and sound but gave delight;
And if I grieved, 't was like the shower,
That comes in sunshine, brief and bright,
My heart was like the summer lake,
A mirror in some valley found,
Whose depths a mimic world can make,
More beautiful than that around.
The wood, the slope, the rocky dell,
To others dear, were dearer yet
To me; for they would fondly dwell
Mirrored in memory; and set
In the deep azure of my dreams,
At night, how sweet they rose to view!
How soft the echo and the streams,
How swift their laughing murmurs flew;
And when the vision broke at morn,
The music in my charmed ear,
As of some fairy lingering horn—
My native hills, how soft, how dear!

So passed my boyhood; 't was a stream
Of frolic flow, 'mid Nature's bowers;
A ray of light—a golden dream—
A morning fair—a path of flowers!

PRINTERS' PROVERBS.---Pay thou the printer in the day that thou owest him, that the evil day may be afar off, lest the good man of the law, sendeth thee thy bill: greeting.

Remember him of the quill, and the devils around him, and when thou weddest thy daughter to a man of her choice, send thou unto him a bountiful slice of her bridal loaf.

Borrow not that for which thy neighbor hath paid, but go and buy for thyself of him who hath to sell.

Thou shall not read thy neighbor's paper, nor molest him in the peaceful possession of it, lest thou stand condemned in the sight of him who driveth the quill, and thy character be hawked about by poor children.--- *Anon.*

UNWISE MEN.—The angry man — who sets his own house on fire, in order that he may burn up that of his neighbor.

The envious man — who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The robber — who, for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world liberty to hang him.

The jealous man — who poisons his own banquet, and then eats of it.

The miser — who starves himself to death in order that his heir may feast.

The slanderer — who tells tales for the sake of giving his enemy an opportunity to prove him a liar.

GOOD ADVICE.— *Let every one read it.* "*Never* believe, much less propagate, an ill report of your neighbor, without good evidence of its truth.—Never listen to an infamous story, handed to you by a man who is a known enemy of the person defaming his neighbors, or who is wont to sow discord among brethren and excite disturbances in society. Never utter an evil which you know or suspect of another, till you have taken an opportunity to expostulate with him. Never speak evil of another while you are under the operation of envy and malevolence, but wait till your spirits are cooled down, that you may judge whether to utter or suppress the matter. Never express the evil which you would say of your neighbor, in terms too strong, or in language which would convey an exaggerated idea of his conduct."

UNWRITTEN MUSIC.— I have a great taste for music—of the kind that Willis would perhaps denominate *unwritten music* — not that spoken of by Cox, in his article in the Mirror published a few weeks since, made by the wind's whistling over a meadow. I got tired of that when I was a boy, and lived in the country. What I call unwritten music is such as has never been marked and dotted out on five straight lines —such as cannot be bought at Atwill's — such as is never thumbed by the young miss who yawns at her piano. Reader, if you want to hear unwritten music, go down to the docks, find a ship from New Orleans with a negro crew, sit down on a cotton bag, and you will hear while she is unloading, airs that will haunt you for weeks afterward. You will see half a dozen stout fellows, with lungs like a boss chimney sweep, and wind like a bellows, pulling at the rope which rises the cargo from the hold, keeping time to the air which is sung by their shipmate who coils away, and at the end of every half minute joins in the chorus with a heartiness and power that is most edifying to hear and behold. Unwritten music is to be heard everywhere. The shoemaker keeps time to it, as he pulls out his long waxed ends; the porter walks to it; it regulates the strokes of the blacksmith, when the heated iron sparkles upon his anvil; the black cook hums it, as she turns the spit, and it is ever falling from the lips of the young, the lovely, the innocent and the gay.

COCOONS AND RAW SILK.

The Northampton Silk Company, will pay Cash for Cocoons and Raw Silk at their Establishment at the Oil Mill Place at Northampton.

The Cocoons should be stripped of the floss, and placed in the sun three or four days in succession, to destroy the Chrysalis, and should not be packed for transportation till they have been gathered three weeks. If they are put up before well cured, the dampness from the dead Chrysalis will cause them to heat and render them useless. They should be carefully packed in dry boxes or barrels—not pressed but shaken down. The Company will contract for any quantity to 10,000 bushels, to be delivered in good order at Northampton. The price will be regulated according to quality. Cultivators should be aware that a loss of fifty per cent is often made, by want of attention in feeding. Consequently the price will vary—from $2 50 to $5 00 per bushel will be paid. It is the intention of the company, that this shall be a permanent market for Cocoons and Raw Silk. Cocoons will be purchased by the pound, as soon as the necessary experiments have been made, to regulate the price according to the age of the Cocoons, as it is well known, that they become gradually lighter for several months, till all moisture is evaporated. Cultivators in Vermont and New Hampshire will find it convenient to forward Cocoons by the River Boats.

Communications (post paid) may be addressed to

SAMUEL WHITMARSH,
President of the Northampton Silk Company.

June 8.

CARROT SEED.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 250 lbs. very fine Long Orange Carrot Seed. Every farmer knows the value of carrots as fodder for horses and cattle. It is calculated that one bushel of them, is fully equal to one bushel of oats. They produce on an average 500 bushels to the acre. The seed may be sown to the 20th of June. May 18.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE SILK MANUAL.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed store, the first volume of the Silk Manual and Practical Farmer, neatly bound. Price 62½ cents.

The book contains 192 pages, and a great amount of valuable information on the subject of Silk Culture. It is decidedly the cheapest book, extant, that treats upon that subject

May 4.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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